

# The Columbian Star.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1825.

[No. 49.]

## The Columbian Star.

Published every Saturday,  
 AUTHORITY OF THE BAPTIST GEN-  
 ERAL CONVENTION,  
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Three dollars per annum.—Any  
 person obtaining five responsible subscri-  
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 the year. If he will himself become respon-  
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 JOHN S. MEEHAN,  
 PUBLISHER.

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## Communications.

For the Columbian Star.  
 SOCIETY OF RELIGION IN THE LOUISIANA  
 ASSOCIATION.

FRANKLIN (St. Marks,) Attakapas, }  
 Louisiana, October 17, 1825. }  
 Order of the Louisiana Baptist Asso-  
 ciation, I send you a short statement of the  
 state of our Zion in this quarter.

For Association for the present year, con-  
 sidered on the Saturday before the fourth  
 of September, and our spirits  
 mutually cheered by the prompt man-  
 ners of the several churches were  
 present. Delegates from seven of eight  
 churches promptly attending. At our an-  
 nual meeting in 1824, we thought the dis-  
 cussion of this, which is the only Associa-  
 tion in the State, inevitable, having at that  
 time the Association with but three  
 churches, from among whom we were  
 to choose a moderator and clerk.

Indeed, we had well nigh "hanged our  
 tongues on the willows." But our God,  
 in mercy, I trust enabled us to look to  
 our souls were refreshed, and I  
 have heard a silver-headed minister,  
 whose locks have been bedewed by the  
 dew of threescore and six winters, say  
 he had reason to bless God for the pri-  
 vileges of that season. Thus did it please  
 the Lord to ordain strength out of weak-  
 ness. I believe that each could say with  
 the apostle, "It is good to be here." We have one  
 church added to our number this year,  
 a young minister; and it is with feelings  
 conceived than expressed, that I state  
 the Louisiana Baptist Association has  
 agreed to enter heartily into mea-  
 sures for the promotion of domestic mis-  
 sions. It is truly the day of small things.

But, although we cannot rise and  
 stand in the majesty and strength  
 of the riper years of manhood, I rejoice  
 we are willing to put forth our little  
 strength, and extend our arms towards the  
 dearer hearts; remembering that  
 ours does not spring from the earth at  
 ready for the harvest. For the na-  
 tion, of our mission, I must refer you to  
 minutes, which I hope to forward to you  
 soon. Our table, for the present year, will  
 consist of nine churches; eleven ministers, of  
 whom three are licentiates, and one hundred  
 and twenty members. The greater part  
 of our churches moved in company  
 from the province of Texas.

We hope for better days here. Our con-  
 ditions grow, and become daily more or-  
 derly; this we look upon as portending good.  
 that the Lord would cause "this desert  
 place," this wilderness to blossom as  
 the rose. One circumstance favourable to  
 the spread of religion in this State is, that  
 professors are few, yet there is one  
 more professor of our faith, who have  
 been from other States. These, in se-  
 veral instances, have proved to be highly

B. C. R.

For the Columbian Star.  
 EFFECTS OF ARDENT SPIRITS.  
 Authentic.  
 "is the eldest son of a Baptist  
 minister, who laboured with success more  
 than thirty years in the vineyard of his Lord,  
 and last finished his course with joy in  
 the life. Shortly after the death of  
 his father, Mr. S., who was by nature  
 a familiar, and affectionate, had serious  
 conversations. Blessed with a good mind, and  
 enjoying the advantages of an English edu-  
 cation, like Samuel of old being a child of  
 prophecies, and like Timothy knowing  
 the Scriptures from a child, at least  
 as the natural mind can comprehend  
 it was doubtless with heartfelt joy

that the children of God heard that he was  
 hopefully born again. He offered to the  
 church, was received by experience, and  
 baptized in the name of the Holy Trinity,  
 mingled with God's people, and for a while  
 seemed to run well. Having removed from  
 his church, he and others, in all about  
 seven, were formed into a church, and mu-  
 tually pledged themselves to watch over  
 each other in love, and endeavour to pro-  
 mote the cause of religion in the world.  
 He now seemed to think himself secure,  
 and immediately began to give way to an  
 excessive use of ardent spirits; for which,  
 after a long course of painful dealings, he  
 was, by an unanimous vote, expelled from  
 the church. His subsequent conduct has  
 proved that, "although he went out from  
 us, he was not of us;" for he "increased  
 to more and more ungodliness," until, having  
 gone from bad to worse, his poor family  
 feared him in his intoxication, as they would  
 a ravenous beast of prey. A tender wife  
 frequently felt the cruel scourge of a whip  
 at his hand. Alas! infatuated man, he  
 seems to have forgotten that Jehovah has  
 said, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay,"  
 "hurt not my elect," "do my chosen no  
 harm," and "whoso toucheth you toucheth  
 the apple of my eye." A few days since, I  
 was at the house of a gentleman of piety,  
 who is a near neighbour to the subject of this  
 narrative, when a boy came in haste, and  
 begged in the name of his mistress, that  
 Mr. S. would go over quickly, for her  
 little son, four or five years old, was dying,  
 and, alas! her husband was drunk, and she  
 knew not what to do. With feelings diffi-  
 cult to be described, I accompanied my  
 friend. We found the child completely  
 convulsed, and evidently on the borders of  
 eternity. Paying but little attention to the  
 intoxicated father, we endeavoured to re-  
 lieve the dying child, and comfort the dis-  
 tressed mother. Again and again were our  
 ears stunned with the most profane oaths  
 from this debased father. Coming to us he  
 would first entreat us and then command us  
 to save his dying son. One moment he  
 would sob aloud, and the next, like an in-  
 curable demon, he would swear in the most  
 startling manner, that his child was dying,  
 and turning to me, he would ask whether I  
 signed his son. Although he was drunk, I  
 felt it a duty to speak, and told him I was  
 but a mortal, and that God alone disposed  
 of his creatures. He seized the opportu-  
 nity, as though he delighted to torture, and  
 with horrible oaths he bitterly swore his  
 child would go to heaven, and thither in  
 a few days he intended to follow him. I re-  
 plied, if you die in your present state, I fear  
 you will never see your child again. When  
 entreated to leave the room, and no more  
 startle his dying child with his horrible  
 curses, he frightfully swore it was his son  
 and he would do as he pleased. He once  
 asked what he should do; we begged him  
 to drink no more rum when his child was  
 dying. In reply to which, he said, with a  
 dreadful oath, he would never quit till stop-  
 ped by death. I inquired if the just judg-  
 ments of God had no effect on him? He said  
 he was more of a philosopher than to be  
 moved by such events. As his conversa-  
 tion was mostly in oaths, I reminded him  
 that when he swore so loud the convulsion  
 sat stronger on his child, which only drew  
 forth another volley of curses; and three  
 times did this monster incarnate stand at  
 the feet of his dying child, and take heavy  
 draughts of intoxicating liquor, and swear  
 if we felt as he did, we would not refuse to  
 drink with him. The child died, was laid  
 out, and like a demoniac the father drag-  
 ged the dead body from side to side of the  
 house, now on the floor and then in the bed.  
 Such, oh sin! are thy trophies. Such, oh  
 intemperance! are thy baleful effects.  
 Reader, are you a candidate for matrimony?  
 consider well this narrative. Remember,  
 he who gets drunk occasionally at twenty,  
 is apt to be a beastly drunkard at forty.  
 What were the feelings of that poor mo-  
 ther? How did her affectionate bosom  
 heave? I who saw her tears and heard her  
 doleful sighs, advise you, if a drunkard,  
 involve no delicate female in your wretched-  
 ness and infamy. If a female, listen to no  
 soft persuasion; hear no protestations of  
 honour, for a drunkard is destitute of honour;  
 he is a fool of his own making, and a mon-  
 ster in nature.

They who have once been your compan-  
 ions in sin, will try a thousand artful meth-  
 ods to allure you back again to their for-  
 saken society; some of them, perhaps, with  
 an appearance of tender fondness; and man-  
 y more by the almost irresistible art of  
 banter and ridicule; that boasted test of  
 right and wrong, as it has been wantonly  
 called, will be tried upon you, perhaps with-  
 out any regard to decency or common hu-  
 manity.

You will be derided and insulted by those  
 whose esteem and affection you naturally  
 desire; and may find much more propriety  
 than you imagine in the expression of the  
 Apostle, the "trial of cruel mockings,"  
 Hebrews xi. 36. which some fear more than  
 swords or flames. This persecution of the  
 tongue you must expect to go through, and  
 perhaps may be branded as a lunatic, for no  
 other cause than that you now begin to ex-  
 ercise your reason to purpose, and will not  
 join with those that are destroying their  
 own souls, in their wild career of folly and  
 madness.

And it is not at all improbable, that,  
 in the mean time, Satan may be doing his  
 utmost to discourage and distress you. He  
 will, perhaps, not fail to fill you with the  
 most distressing doubts and fears, and with  
 cruel and insolent malice glory over you as  
 his slaves, when he knows you are the Lord's  
 free men.

This is what the people of God feel; and  
 what you will feel in some degree, if you  
 have your lot and your portion with them.  
 But, after all, be not discouraged: Christ is  
 the captain of your salvation. It is delight-  
 ful to consider him under this view. When  
 we take a survey of these hosts of crimes,  
 we may lift up our heads amongst all, and  
 say, more and greater is He that is for us,  
 than all those that are against us. Trust in  
 the Lord and you will be like Mount Zion,  
 which cannot be moved, but abideth for-  
 ever. When your enemies press upon you,  
 remember you fight in the presence of God.  
 Endeavour to resist them steadfastly in the  
 faith. Remember he can give power to the  
 faint, and increase strength to them that  
 have no might; he hath done it ten thou-  
 sand times already, and he will do it again.  
 How many striplings have conquered their  
 gigantic foes in all their formidable armour,  
 when they have gone forth against them,  
 though (as it were) with a staff and a sling,  
 in the name of the Lord God of Israel.  
 How many women and children have trod-  
 den down the force of the enemy, and out-  
 of weakness have been made strong.

Amidst all the opposition of earth and  
 hell look forward, and look upward, and  
 you will feel your heart animated with the  
 review. Your general is near. He is near  
 to aid, and to reward you. When you feel  
 the temptation press the hardest, think of  
 him who endured even the cross itself for  
 your rescue. View the fortitude of your  
 divine leader, and endeavour to march in  
 his steps. Harken to his voice, "Be thou  
 faithful unto death and I will give thee a  
 crown of life." And, oh, how bright will it  
 shine! and how will its lustre last! when  
 gems that adorn the crowns of earthly mon-  
 archs, and pass (instructive thought) from  
 one royal hand to another, through succeed-  
 ing centuries, are melted down in the last  
 flame, it is a crown of glory, which fadeth  
 not away.

A READER OF THE STAR.

## Seamen's Friend Society.

In our paper of the 5th ult. we published  
 the proceedings of a "Meeting of the citi-  
 zens of New-York, held at the City Hotel,  
 on the 25th of October, for the purpose of  
 taking into consideration the propriety of  
 adopting measures preparatory to the for-  
 mation of an American Seamen's Friend  
 Society." The following circular has been  
 issued, and sent to us for insertion in the  
 Star.

CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR,

It will be seen by the foregoing proceed-  
 ings, that the object contemplated, is to form  
 a National Seamen's Friend Society, and

the Committee appointed to further the  
 views of the meeting, have deemed it prop-  
 er and necessary for the beneficial pur-  
 poses of so desirable an undertaking, to  
 solicit the aid and co-operation of their fel-  
 low-citizens in the different seaports and com-  
 mercial cities of our country. It is believed  
 that the local situation and commercial ad-  
 vantages of New-York, point it out as the  
 most suitable place for the seat of the op-  
 erations of this Society. But by the co-op-  
 eration of other commercial places, the ben-  
 efits of the institution will be extended, and  
 equally felt, wherever seamen may be col-  
 lected. The friends of seamen in this city,  
 have long seen and felt the necessity of  
 some exertions in aid, as well of the tem-  
 poral as the spiritual interests of this val-  
 uable and important class of our citizens, and  
 we presume the same necessity exists in all  
 our seaport towns. That such aid, what-  
 ever it may be, should be general and uni-  
 form throughout our country, is obvious, in  
 order to guard against the inconveniences  
 that might otherwise be felt in some places,  
 by holding out extraordinary inducements  
 in others, to attract the attention and col-  
 lection of seamen.

The means which may be employed by  
 such a national institution for the accom-  
 plishment of its object, are various, but may  
 be classed under the following general  
 heads, many of which have been employed  
 with signal success, in the operations of  
 similar Societies in other countries.

I. The establishment of reputable and  
 orderly boarding houses in the several sea-  
 port towns of our country, where special  
 attention will be paid, as well to the morals  
 as to the protection of the property and  
 civil rights of seamen. Each of the houses,  
 when practicable, to be furnished with a  
 reading room, and small library of suitable  
 books, and to be under the general superin-  
 tending care of a committee.

II. Register or intelligence offices to be  
 opened, where seamen of good character  
 may have their names entered, and lodgings  
 designated, for application by ship owners  
 and masters.

III. Savings Banks to be established in  
 suitable places, for the deposit, on interest,  
 of such portion of the seamen's earnings as  
 they may deem expedient.

IV. The employment of agents or mis-  
 sionaries to traverse the coast, visit vessels,  
 and distribute Bibles and tracts, and to co-  
 operate with the local committees appointed  
 for that purpose, to induce seamen to resort  
 to the boarding houses under the patronage  
 of the Society, and to attend places of wor-  
 ship.

V. The establishment of schools for the  
 instruction, as well of adults as the children  
 of seamen, should that be deemed expedi-  
 ent.

VI. To afford such aid as the means of  
 the institution will allow, to marine preach-  
 ing establishments, and all kindred insti-  
 tutions, leaving them, however, to manage  
 their own concerns in their own way, except  
 so far as interference may be consistent  
 with the catholic spirit of this institution.

It is not deemed necessary to press upon  
 you the benefits that may reasonably be ex-  
 pected to flow from such an institution, they  
 will readily occur to every reflecting mind;  
 and we have full confidence that the plan  
 must commend itself to the benevolence of  
 every Christian, and to the patriotism and  
 good sense of every humane and intelligent  
 citizen. Without the adoption of these or  
 similar measures, we cannot hope to rescue  
 sailors from the allurements and vices to  
 which they are peculiarly exposed, or to  
 bring them under the sway of morality and  
 religion.

To the Christian no motives need be pre-  
 sented to induce his warm and active ex-  
 ertions in this measure, other than the obli-  
 gations imposed by a due impression of the  
 importance and influence of the benevolent  
 precepts of our holy religion. But there  
 are considerations of mere private interest,  
 sufficient to induce all who are concerned  
 in commerce and navigation, heartily to co-  
 operate in furthering the objects of this in-  
 stitution. The means proposed to be adopt-  
 ed are certainly calculated to make our  
 seamen better men, to elevate their charac-  
 ter as citizens, and make them more re-  
 spectable members of society; and in pro-  
 portion as these objects shall be effected,  
 will their usefulness in their profession be  
 increased; and the public service, and re-  
 putation of our navy, will derive no small  
 benefit from the active operations of such  
 an institution, which in time may have an  
 important bearing upon our national charac-  
 ter and prosperity. We forbear to enlarge  
 upon these various topics. We are firmly  
 persuaded they will stand the test of ex-  
 amination, and need only to be hinted at, in  
 order to meet your approbation. We can,  
 therefore, with confidence, urge upon you a  
 zealous and active co-operation with us, and  
 earnestly request that you will, without  
 delay, adopt such measures in your city as  
 shall be deemed best calculated to promote  
 the important objects of the institution. It  
 is by harmony of design, and unity of action,  
 that the most beneficial results are to be  
 looked for. We cannot regard this as a  
 doubtful experiment. Upon the most mature  
 consideration we are persuaded, that no  
 insurmountable difficulties, or very serious  
 impediments, are presented, to embar-  
 rass or discourage this undertaking, and  
 that the most powerful considerations of  
 duty and interest urge to an immediate  
 adoption of the measures proposed.

Should this meet your approbation, we  
 have to request, that you will take such  
 steps as may be thought expedient, to as-  
 certain the sense of our fellow-citizens, in  
 your city on the subject, and to send dele-  
 gates to attend a meeting to be held in the  
 city of New-York, on the 11th day of Janu-

ary next, for the organization of the So-  
 ciety.

By order of the Committee.  
 SMITH THOMPSON, Chairman.

The following is a Constitution which it  
 is proposed to present to the meeting, to  
 be held in January. It is thus presented that  
 it may be subject to inspection and altera-  
 tion, if it should be deemed needful, after a  
 full view of the subject.

## CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

Article 1.—The name of this Society shall  
 be "The American Seamen's Friend So-  
 ciety."

Art. 2.—The object of this Society shall  
 be to anchorate the condition and improve  
 the moral and religious character of sea-  
 men; by the establishment of well regu-  
 lated boarding houses, and suitable libraries  
 and reading rooms, when practicable; sav-  
 ings banks, register offices, schools of ele-  
 mentary and nautical instruction; by the  
 employment of agents for carrying into ef-  
 fect the operations of the Society in differ-  
 ent parts of the United States; and by the  
 use of such other means as may seem calcu-  
 lated to promote the designs of the Institu-  
 tion.

Art. 3.—The officers of this Society, shall  
 be a President, fifteen Vice Presidents, not  
 more than two of whom shall be residents  
 of the City of New-York; thirty Directors,  
 not less than thirteen of whom shall be re-  
 sidents of New-York; a Treasurer, a Cor-  
 responding Secretary, and a Recording Sec-  
 retary, who shall be annually chosen by  
 the Society, and who shall form a Board for  
 the transaction of the business of the So-  
 ciety. They shall enact their own by-laws,  
 supply their own vacancies during the year,  
 and appoint honorary officers or Directors.  
 Seven members of the Board shall consti-  
 tute a quorum for the transaction of any  
 business.

Art. 4.—The officers and Directors, or a  
 quorum thereof, shall appoint an executive  
 committee of nine (including the Treasurer  
 and two Secretaries) residing in the City of  
 New-York, or its vicinity, to continue at the  
 pleasure of the Board during the year. Five  
 of the Executive Committee shall constitute  
 a quorum at any regularly convened meet-  
 ing; they shall have the power to dispose  
 of the funds of the Society, to appoint  
 agents, and prescribe their field of labour,  
 and in every other respect to carry into ef-  
 fect the designs of the Institution; they  
 shall make semi-annual reports of their pro-  
 ceedings to the Board, and a special report  
 at any intermediate term when requested by  
 a vote of the Board.

Art. 5.—The Board of Officers and Direc-  
 tors shall meet at least once in three months,  
 and a special meeting shall at any time be  
 called at the request, in writing, of any three  
 members of the Board.

Art. 6.—The Treasurer shall give bonds  
 annually to such amount as the Executive  
 Committee shall think necessary.

Art. 7.—Any charitable or religious soci-  
 ety, having for its object an attention to the  
 welfare of seamen, may become auxiliary  
 to this Society on the payment of \$25, and  
 by the engagement to pay over annually its  
 surplus funds into the treasury of the parent  
 institution.

Art. 8.—Every auxiliary association shall  
 be entitled to send a delegate to attend the  
 meetings of the Society, and to vote at the  
 annual election of Officers and Directors.  
 And every auxiliary association contributing  
 \$100 per annum to the funds of the Society  
 shall be entitled to send a delegate to at-  
 tend the meetings of the Board of Manag-  
 ers.

Art. 9.—The commissions of all agents  
 shall be signed by the Chairman and Sec-  
 retary of the Executive Committee.

Art. 10.—No person who is employed by  
 the Society for a pecuniary compensation  
 shall be a member of the Board of Direc-  
 tors.

Art. 11.—Every person paying annually  
 into the Treasury not less than \$2 shall be  
 a member of the Society, and each subscri-  
 ber of \$20 at one time shall be a member  
 for life, and any subscriber paying \$50 at  
 one time shall become a Director for life.

Art. 12.—The Society shall meet annually  
 in the City of New-York, on the — day  
 of May; and any special meeting may be  
 called by order of the President, or in his  
 absence by one of the Vice Presidents, at  
 the request, in writing, of ten of its mem-  
 bers.

Art. 13.—This constitution shall not be  
 altered without a vote of two-thirds of the  
 members present at an annual meeting; or  
 at a special meeting notified for this pur-  
 pose; and notice of all meetings of this  
 Society shall be given, in at least three of  
 the daily papers of the City of New-York,  
 and one of the daily papers of at least three  
 of the principal seaports of the United  
 States.

Art. 14.—Nineteen members shall con-  
 stitute a quorum at any meeting of the So-  
 ciety.

At the recent examination of the public  
 schools in Philadelphia, after the other ex-  
 ercises were concluded, an address was de-  
 livered by John K. Kane, Esq. in the course  
 of which he stated that "of the 13,000 pu-  
 pils who have been educated in the public  
 schools of that city, but two individuals have  
 been convicted of crime." This fact is worth  
 more than all the elaborate essays that could  
 be written on the subject, to demonstrate  
 the efficacy of education in arresting the  
 progress of crime, and in reforming the  
 manners of a people.



The soldier found his gun ready, and his load as the battalion was from the line, and had arrived the day. The men were assigned to it, and the men were lodged in a building under ordinary circumstances.



translation, printed in London in 1825. It contains in the title-page, "Apology for the facts at present within the Church." If any of our correspondents wish to furnish further light on the subject, we shall be grateful.

#### PREMIUM OFFERED.

The attention of our readers is requested to the following communication. It is from a gentleman of known piety and benevolence. His object will recommend itself to every friend of good morals and humanity. The article on our first page, containing a positive of the evils of an intemperate use of ardent spirits, will reward the persual, however much it may contribute to the sensibilities of the Christian community.

For the Columbian Star.

Among the many designs in this enlightening age to improve the moral condition of the human race, there is one subject that has for some time occupied my mind, and has engaged my serious attention; and, although it has not been entirely overlooked by the public, yet it has not been treated with the zeal and philanthropy, yet the heretofore made have been limited, and the good effected but little known or appreciated. I have recently endeavored to be benefited. I have recently endeavored to be benefited. I have recently endeavored to be benefited.

The next morning I interrogated, anew, the non-commissioned officers and the old privates. They assured me that they were proof against all kinds of fear; that they believed not in ghosts; and appeared to be convinced that the scene in the abbey was not an effect of the imagination, but in very truth a reality; that they were not yet asleep when the dog came in; that they saw him distinctly, and that they very narrowly escaped being suffocated at the moment when he leaped on their breasts.

We remained all that day at Tropea, and the city being full of troops, we were forced to continue in the same lodgings; but we could not induce the men to lie down there, without promising to pass the night with them. Accordingly, I went to the Abbey with the *Chef de Bataillon*, at half past eleven, and found the officers, from motives of curiosity, dispersed through every chamber. We scarcely calculated on a renewal of the scenes of the preceding night. The soldiers, relying on the presence of their officers who watched over them, fell asleep; when, about one o'clock in the morning, in all the rooms at the same moment, the old cries of terror were repeated, and the men, who had seen the same dog again leap over their breasts, dreading suffocation, left the quarters, determined never more to enter them. We who were watching, wide awake, and eagerly on the look out, as might be supposed, saw nothing appear.

The enemy's fleet put to sea, and we returned the next day to Palmi. We have, since this event, marched over the kingdom of Naples, in all directions, and at all seasons of the year. Our soldiers have often slept under similar circumstances; but this phenomenon has never reappeared. We think that the forced march which the men had been obliged to make during an intensely hot day, by fatiguing the organs of respiration, had debilitated them so as to predispose them to this night-mare, which was brought on by the very inconvenient position in which they were obliged to sleep in their common dress, by the rarefaction of the air, and, perhaps, by its mixture with some irrespirable gas.

#### A SOUTHERN BAPTIST.

Another premium offered. A benevolent gentleman has authorized the publisher of Zion's Herald, in Boston, to offer a premium of ten dollars for the address or sermon, for Seamen and Soldiers, designed to be attached to the sides of directions for a medicine chest, as far as may be, should be in seamen's language, and not exceed ten pages duodecimo. Communication on the subject (post paid) may be addressed to the Rev. Solomon Sias, of Boston, to the first of February next. Clergymen, of the Methodist, Baptist, Congregational orders, will be appointed judges of their respective merits, and award the premium.

#### NIGHT MARE.

The following very singular case of Incubus translated from a paper which M. Laurent read some few years ago to the Society of Medicine at Paris, and was indebted for the translation, to one of our much-esteemed correspondents.

For the Columbian Star.

The first battalion of the regiment of La Fayette, of which I was chief surgeon, being in garrison at Palmi, in Calabria, received orders at midnight to leave the place, and march with all possible speed, to oppose the landing of the enemy's forces, which threatened an invasion of the neighbourhood. It was the month of June, and the weather was very hot. The troop had travelled nearly forty miles. It set out at midnight, and reached its place of destination at 7 o'clock in the evening, having rested but a very short space of time on the march, and having suffered considerably from the heat of the day. The soldier found, on his arrival, that the place was from the most distant point, and had arrived the last, the worst of the troops were assigned to it; and eight hundred men were lodged in a place which, under ordinary circumstances, could not

have accommodated more than half that number. They lay upon straw spread on the earth, without covering, and consequently could not undress themselves. The building was an old deserted abbey. The inhabitants premonished us that the battalion could not remain in these quarters, because every night spirits walked there, and that other regiments had previously made unsuccessful attempts to pass the night there. We laughed at their credulity. But what was our surprise, when, at midnight, we heard all parts of the building ring with frightful cries, and saw the soldiers rushing from the house, and flying in all directions! I inquired the cause of their terror; and they all answered that the devil lived in the abbey; that they saw him enter by an opening in the door of their chamber, under the form of a very large dog, with long black hair; that he sprang upon them, passed over their breasts with the rapidity of lightning, and disappeared at the opposite side from that at which he entered. We derided their panic fear, and sought to persuade them that this phenomenon depended on a simple natural cause, and was nothing more than the effect of a disordered imagination. Of this, however, we could not convince them; neither could we persuade them to re-occupy their quarters. They passed the night scattered about on the sea-shore, or at the corners of the streets.

The next morning I interrogated, anew, the non-commissioned officers and the old privates. They assured me that they were proof against all kinds of fear; that they believed not in ghosts; and appeared to be convinced that the scene in the abbey was not an effect of the imagination, but in very truth a reality; that they were not yet asleep when the dog came in; that they saw him distinctly, and that they very narrowly escaped being suffocated at the moment when he leaped on their breasts.

We remained all that day at Tropea, and the city being full of troops, we were forced to continue in the same lodgings; but we could not induce the men to lie down there, without promising to pass the night with them. Accordingly, I went to the Abbey with the *Chef de Bataillon*, at half past eleven, and found the officers, from motives of curiosity, dispersed through every chamber. We scarcely calculated on a renewal of the scenes of the preceding night. The soldiers, relying on the presence of their officers who watched over them, fell asleep; when, about one o'clock in the morning, in all the rooms at the same moment, the old cries of terror were repeated, and the men, who had seen the same dog again leap over their breasts, dreading suffocation, left the quarters, determined never more to enter them. We who were watching, wide awake, and eagerly on the look out, as might be supposed, saw nothing appear.

The enemy's fleet put to sea, and we returned the next day to Palmi. We have, since this event, marched over the kingdom of Naples, in all directions, and at all seasons of the year. Our soldiers have often slept under similar circumstances; but this phenomenon has never reappeared. We think that the forced march which the men had been obliged to make during an intensely hot day, by fatiguing the organs of respiration, had debilitated them so as to predispose them to this night-mare, which was brought on by the very inconvenient position in which they were obliged to sleep in their common dress, by the rarefaction of the air, and, perhaps, by its mixture with some irrespirable gas.

For the Columbian Star.

#### PINTA, OR BLUE STAIN.

The following curious facts respecting the disease called *Pinta*, or *Blue Stain*, a cutaneous affection, which made its appearance in the neighbourhood of volcano Juruello, situated in the northern part of Valladolid, in Mexico, has been communicated for the American Medical Review and Journal, by an intelligent physician who resided for some time in that country.

This disease consists in discoloured spots on the face, breast, and limbs, which at first are of a light yellow, then change to a blue colour, and afterwards become black—resembling the skin of the African. These appearances of the skin are preceded by slight chills, nausea, and fever; but these symptoms soon subside. The disease generally prevails among the lower classes, those who are of a dark complexion, and who inhabit the country round the volcano. The perspiration of these people, it is said, is peculiarly offensive.

There is, at present, in the city of Mexico, a regiment called the *Pinta Regiment*, all of whose members are affected with this disease. These, in common with all others who live on the same poor diet, are affected with dyspeptic complaints. The disease is considered infectious; and by some is supposed to descend from parent to child. It is said to be incurable, except in its first stage, and then only by removing from the low country to a more elevated situation.

This disease, which has not hitherto been described, bears some resemblance to the leprosy which prevails in that country; but, in most respects, differs essentially from it.

#### RECORD OF ASSOCIATIONS.

The Woodstock Baptist Association, says the Christian Watchman, held their annual meeting at Mount Holly, Vermont, September 28th and 29th. Rev. Aaron Leland was chosen Moderator, Rev. Ira Person, Clerk,

and Rev. R. M. Ely, Assistant Clerk. Several of the churches have been favoured with revivals in the past year. To the church in Rockingham and Westminster, 42 have been added by baptism; to the church in Springfield, 40; and to the church in Jamaica, 36. A resolution was passed expressing a high respect for the memory, and the grateful sense entertained by the Association, of the eminent services and godly character of the late Dr. Baldwin.

**Green Brier, Va.**—The annual session of this Association was held at Hopewell meeting house, Nottingham county, on the 31st and two following days, of September last. Elder Robert Tisdale was chosen Moderator, and Matthew Ellison, Clerk. It appears from the Minutes that this Association is composed of 10 churches, which are supplied by only 4 ministers. During the past year 37 members were added to these churches by baptism; their total number is 237.

The Green Brier and Monroe Domestic Missionary Society, held a meeting during the session of the Association. From the report of the Board it appears that the Society contributed \$3 for the Burman Mission during the past year, and collected in clothing, for the Carey Station, articles valued at \$40. After a sermon on Sabbath day, a collection was taken up for missions, which amounted to \$12 50.

**Moravia.**—This Association held its session on the 18th of September last, at Fork Hill church, in Lancaster District, S. C. There are, in this body, 12 churches, containing 739 members, and 13 ministers. Baptized, during the last year, 46. This Association has three churches in Lancaster District, one in Darlington, and two in Kershaw, S. C.; and four in Anson county, one in Mecklenburg, and one in Montgomery, N. C.—Making six in South Carolina, and six in North Carolina.

**Fairfield, Vermont.**—This Association met at Westford, September 21 and 22. It consists of 18 churches, and has about half that number of ministers. During the last year 43 members were added by letter, and 115 by baptism. The whole number is 1019.

At this meeting communications were received from Female Societies in Hinesburgh, Westford, Morristown, Swanton, and Cambridge, tendering their assistance in the support of missions.

At the annual meeting of the Missionary Society connected with the Association, the Rev. Alvah Sablin was appointed Secretary, and H. Lovegrove, Treasurer. Some pertinent remarks were made on missionary exertion, and nearly sixty persons came forward and became members. This Society has laudably exerted itself to help to support the preaching of the Gospel in its own vicinity, and, in addition, has resolved to appropriate one half of its funds to the Burman and Western missions. After the adjournment of the Association, the Rev. J. Merriam preached from Rom. viii. 13, and a collection was taken up for the Burman Mission, amounting to \$15 44.

#### BIBLE SOCIETY IN RUSSIA.

It is stated in a late number of the London Missionary Register, that an anti-biblical revolution, threatening very disastrous consequences, has lately been effected in Russia. The once flourishing Bible Society of that country, which had received the patronage of the Emperor Alexander, and of the principal members of his court, has been brought under the scrutiny of an imperial censorship, and its energies are rapidly declining. The change of the Russian policy, with respect to the diffusion of Christian knowledge in that country, has occasioned the suspension of all the Scottish missions in that vast empire, except the station at Karass. In relation to the Russian Bible Society, the following facts are detailed in the Register:

"This Institution, which for several years pursued so distinguished a career, and promised to supply with the word of life, not only the Russian population, but the numerous heathen and Mahomedan tribes of that wide extended empire, is now completely paralyzed in its exertions, and appears to be dying a lingering death. In consequence of the powerful opposition which was raised to the Bible Society, Prince Galitzin, its noble President, retired from that office; he at the same time resigned his situation of Minister of Religion, and a Russian Admiral was appointed in his place. Its no less excellent Secretary, Mr. Papoff, who visited this country about two years ago, and who was connected with the censorship of the press, was afterwards put on his trial by the Criminal Court, respecting a book which had been published by Pastor Gossner, in which there were some reflections which were considered as unfavourable to the doctrine of the Greek church relative to the Virgin Mary. Several others were also involved in the same prosecution, two of them pious men. Pastor Gossner himself, who, though a Catholic, is said to be a most eloquent, evangelical, and useful preacher, had previous to this been ordered away from Petersburg, on a few days' notice. The powers of darkness, in short, appear to be mustering their forces in the Russian empire; the measures pursued seem to be a part of that general system for arresting the progress of light, and for involving the nations in all the darkness of the middle ages, which has, of late years, constituted the distinguished characteristic of the policy of most of the Continental Princes."

#### AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Rev. Mr. Sessions, one of the Agents appointed by the American Colonization Society to promote its interests in New England, has recently given notice of the time when the first vessel with colonists

from that section of country, will sail for Liberia. We select from one of his latest communications the annexed particulars:

"More than 60 colonists have expressed to me their decided wish to go. A coasting vessel will sail from Providence under the auspices of Nicholas Brown and Deacon Kingman, on the 12th of December next, and touch at Bristol and Newport to receive furniture, provisions, and merchandise, for the colonists, and proceed to Boston."

"The colonists will leave Newport, if convenient, on the 15th following, and touch at Bristol and Providence, and thence by land to Boston. Those from all other towns will consult their own convenience, whether to join the above, or proceed direct to Boston, and arrive by the 20th of December, as on that day the vessel will sail for Liberia. The necessary expenses of those who are unable to defray their own will be refunded at Boston, and wholly borne on the passage, and a suitable time after they arrive at Liberia."

#### EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES.

Owing to some misunderstanding on the part of the Manufacturers, the exhibition did not take place, at the time announced in our last. A meeting of the Manufacturers who have visited this city for the purpose of attending the exhibition, was held at the office of the National Intelligencer on Thursday last, at which the exhibition was postponed until Thursday next, the 8th instant, when it will take place in the Rotunda of the Capitol, the use of which has been politely granted for the purpose.

#### BRITISH LEGISLATIVE HALLS, &c.

In a late letter from Mr. Carter, one of the Editors of the New-York Statesman, at present in England, to his coadjutor in New-York, we find the subjoined sketch of the apartments in which the British House of Commons and House of Lords assemble to legislate for the nation. The description he gives of the embellishments of White Hall Chapel, especially those which are displayed in front of the Duke of York's canopy, must extort a smile from every person who is acquainted with the circumstances under which those 'bits of striped bunting' became British property. The idea of displaying, in a British church, a banner taken at New Orleans, is rather too great a stretch of the ridiculous!

The House of Commons is a small plain insignificant room, in which one of our State Legislatures would hardly deign to convene. Its floor and side galleries are both appropriated to the members, and will not then accommodate the whole number. In front of the Speaker's chair, which resembles a watchman's box, there is a dark, contracted gallery, for spectators. The ranges of benches are covered with green, and the table for the Clerks, blocks up the area in front of the Speaker. Some of the seats of the members of the day were decorated by the galle. When a question is taken, one side or the other, (the opposition always occupying the left of the Speaker,) is ordered into the Lobby, a dark narrow recess which would not accommodate one half of the members of that body, who usually assemble at Albany. Its entrance is stained by the blood of a peer, who was shot by an assassin several years since.

The House of Lords is but little superior in its dimensions to the House of Commons. It is, however, finished and furnished in better style. The woolsacks, resembling bales of cotton, covered with red cloth, and tied at the corners with cords of yellow silk, give the room a novel appearance. They form an easy seat; and, to render his position less tiresome, the Lord Chancellor has caused a temporary rest for his back to be erected. It must be a curious spectacle to see high dignitaries in their wigs, mounted upon these bags. In front of the throne, secured from any seat but his Majesty's by a brass railing. The coronation chair, in Westminster Abbey, is less guarded, and a republican may sit down and rest in it, if he chooses. A sight of the throne inspired us with as little awe as the sceptre. It is a pretty canopy, some ten or twelve feet high, supported by pillars in front, highly gilt, and hung with crimson tapestry, heavy with ornaments of gold. The good lady requested us to feel the weight of its bolts, and uncovered the chair for our inspection. His Majesty has never occupied it but on one occasion. The seat of his unfortunate queen, when she was a criminal at the bar of the house, was pointed out to us, as also the obscure door by which she approached, day after day, during her trial.

The exterior of these buildings is even less striking than the inside. They are surrounded by others of equal height, and although they stand upon the immediate bank of the Thames, no part of them is visible from the water, except a small turret upon the House of Lords, and Gothic gable end of the House of Commons. An English audience would be surprised at the magnificence of the legislative hall at Washington.

On Sunday, we went to church at White Hall Chapel, where the Duke of York and his royal guards attend. It is in the vicinity of the military and naval offices. A splendid canopy is erected in the gallery for his grace, who was at Brighton, and we therefore did not see him. It cost us a shilling each for a seat, and more than a shilling's worth of patience to listen to a dull discourse, delivered in a monotonous, singsong tone. Among the flags which adorn the walls of this church, as trophies, it was a little amusing to find two in a conspicuous place, directly in front of the Duke of York's canopy, under the label of "New Orleans," printed in capitals. One of them bore the image of the eagle, and the device of the other could not be distinctly seen. They are said to have been taken in a skirmish on the right bank of the Mississippi; but one would suppose the name would not revive very pleasant associations in the breast of his Grace, or of the British nation. There is also an American flag, taken at Fort Niagara; another, at Queensdown; and several at Detroit—all well preserved, and pompously displayed under their respective labels.

#### CONGRESS.

The first session of the nineteenth Congress, will commence on Monday next. The members are coming in from every section of the Union, and no doubt a quorum will be formed on the first day. We will endeavour, as heretofore, to furnish our readers with a succinct report of the proceedings of the two Houses. The most important business in the House of Representatives, before the President's Message is delivered, will be the election of a Speaker. We have seen the names of several gentlemen mentioned in the newspapers, who will probably be supported for that very important station; but, as rumours of this kind must be vague, we forbear to repeat them. In our next we think we shall be enabled to present our readers with the names of all the officers elected by both Houses, and with the Message of the President of the United States.

#### TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The Columbian Star will be furnished to Members of Congress, during the session, at the rate of 25 cents per month. The President's Message will be printed, in pamphlet form, at the Columbian Office, in a few hours after we procure a copy of it. Our friends will be supplied, as usual, at a moderate charge.

#### THANKSGIVING.

The Governor of South Carolina, recommended Friday, the 25th ult. to be observed by the people of that State as a day of public thanksgiving; and the Governor of Vermont recommended the observance of Thursday, the 1st instant, for the same purpose, in the State of Vermont.

#### THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

The winter session of the Theological Institution at Princeton, New Jersey, commenced on Thursday, the 10th ultimo. The number of students for the ensuing year, is likely to be considerably above one hundred. We understand that exertions are making to establish a Theological Seminary, at Cincinnati, Ohio, under the auspices of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

#### POLITICAL.

The Paris Journal des Debats, of the 14th of October, contains translations of the valedictory address of President Adams to General Lafayette, and the General's answer. The editor of that paper observes, in a note: "In general, these two historical documents appear to us to be extremely remarkable. They are of an importance quite other than that of the course of exchange, or the game of public funds, which absorb all the faculties of our statesmen. They confirm the high considerations which we have been developing for the three months past, upon the present and future relations of the two Americas towards Europe."

#### MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 22d ult. at Georgetown, D. C. by the Rev. Mr. Addison, JOUR A. SMITH, Esq. of this city, to Miss SARAH MCKEE CORLE, daughter of Col. John McKee, of the same place.

On Tuesday, the 29th ult. by the Rev. Daniel Baker, Mr. NICHOLAS TAYLOR, to Miss SARAH P. BOWEN, all of this city.

On Tuesday, the 29th ult. in Georgetown, by the Rev. Dr. Balch, Mr. LOUIS S. TCHIFFELY, of the Treasury Department, to Miss ELIZABETH ALLEN, daughter of the late Peter Millet, Esq. of this place.

At Boston, on Monday evening, the 21st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Sharp, Rev. FRANCIS WATKINS, jun. to Miss LUCY LANE LANGOLF.

#### DIED.

On Saturday night last, in this city, in the 28th year of his age, after a protracted illness, DAVID M. FORBES, Esq. Attorney at Law.

On Thursday last, Mr. THOMAS WILKINS, Blacksmith, aged 37 years. The deceased was a native of Ireland, but for many years a respectable resident of this city.

At sea, on board the brig Edwin, from Gibraltar, on the 10th ultimo, Commodore THOMAS MACDONOUGH, of the United States Navy; the gallant officer who commanded our naval forces that captured or destroyed the British fleet on Lake Champlain during the late war.

#### Wholesale Prices Current.

WASHINGTON CITY, DECEMBER 3.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
Bacon	lb.	75	8
Candles	"	102	12
Cheese	"	8	9
Coffee, best	"	19	21
" common	"	16	18
Corn meal	bus.	70	75
Flour	barrel	5 50	6 00
" White wheat	"		
Lard	lb.	8	9
Lime (Thomaston) retail	cask	1 75	
Molasses	gall.	40	42
" "	"	75	78
Oil, winter	sack	3 00	3 25
Salt	cwt.	11 50	12 50
Sugar, best	"	10 00	10 50
" common	"	28	32
Whiskey, common	"	45	

#### COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Office of the American Colonization Society, Washington, Dec. 24, 1825.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of this institution, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the annual meeting of the Society shall be held in the Supreme Court Room, at the Capitol, on the first Saturday of January, and that the several Auxiliary Societies be particularly invited to represent themselves by Delegates on this occasion.

Resolved, That any Literary or Religious Institutions in the United States, which may desire to aid the objects of this Society, be also invited to send Delegates to this meeting.

By order of the Board:

H. D. GURLEY, Agent.



## Poetry.

## THE DEATH OF A CHILD.

I sat beside the pillow of a child—  
His dying pillow, and I watched the ebb  
Of his last fluttering breath.—Al! tranquilly  
He passed away, and not a murmur came  
From his white lips.—A film crept o'er his eye,  
But did not all conceal it, and at times  
The darkness stole away, and he looked out  
Serenely, with an innocent smile, as if  
Pleased with an infant's toy; and there was then  
A very delicate flush upon his cheek,  
Like the new edging of a damask rose,  
When first the bud uncloses.—As I watched,  
I caught at these awakenings better hope,  
And yielding to the longing of my heart,  
Fancied I saw him opening from a trance,  
And with a gentle effort shaking off  
The oppression of a dream.—A moment more,  
And the film mantled o'er his eye again,  
And the faint redness left his fluttering lips,  
And backward to its centre in the heart  
The crimson current rallied, leaving him,  
Like a chill statue, icy cold and pale.

He was my only one, and I had long  
Loved him for all his innocent playfulness,  
And his endearing fondness.—He would hang  
Whole days around me, watching all I did,  
And questioning each particular act, as if  
He could not rest till he had known the why  
Of every word and motion.—I indulged him,  
And in that kind indulgence found his love  
Grow every hour, till I was as his life,  
And he was more than mine.—Well pleased I

His opening faculties, and well I knew  
His curious bent betokened better things  
In a maturer age—but when he seemed  
Roe, and full of health, and o'er informed  
With life's young buoyancy, a hidden blight  
Nipped him, and he decayed.—He sank away  
With scarce a visible token, like a breath  
Of summer wind, when it has spent itself,  
And blows so faintly that the feathery leaves  
Of the Mimosa only tell of it.  
All others resting as if nothing stirred  
In the wide air.—I watched him eagerly,  
And I could only see that he decayed,  
And soon must die.—With a consenting stillness  
My heart grew calm, and while his dying breath  
Stole from his lips so faintly, not a murmur  
Met the deep—listening ear.—I felt a power,  
Too peaceful for an earthly emanation,  
Come with a tranquilizing influence o'er me,  
And sooth me to the trial.—As I looked,  
The quivering of his lids, that lay like lids  
Of alabaster on his darkened eyes,  
And the small trembling of his parted lips,  
Curled up ward like the margin of a fly,  
Suddenly died away, and all was still—  
Life was no more—I knew it, and at once  
The utter loneliness of sorrow sank  
Deep—deep within me, and a while I sat  
Without a tear.—The stream was frozen up,  
And would not flow; but soon relenting nature  
Gave way, and a full burst of passionate weeping  
Flowed with a sudden gush, that quite un-  
manned me—  
Then, ebbing silently, left me calm.

## Miscellaneous.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

## DEAF AND DUMB.

It is a fact, which we believe is not generally understood, that of every two thousand children who come into the world, one of them is born deaf and dumb. Estimating the present population of the United States at 10 millions; this would give 5000 persons now living in this country without the faculties of speech and hearing, and, consequently, without the means of acquiring the knowledge which is essential to their discharging properly the duties of society. Of this five thousand helpless beings, not more than two hundred and forty are under tuition in the very few asylums which have been established for their education by the patronage of some of the States. In Hartford (Conn.) school for the Deaf and Dumb, there are about 70 scholars; in New-York 60; in Pennsylvania 80; and in Kentucky from 25 to 30. Some of the other States have also made appropriations, and are taking measures for the establishment of schools; but nothing has yet been done adequate to the magnitude of the object, and to the imperative call on the nation, to extend its fostering hand to the relief of this long neglected and helpless portion of the community.

Among those States who have appropriated money, the Legislature of New Jersey, a few years ago, voted the sum of \$2000 annually, for teaching the deaf and dumb, and we observe, with pleasure, that another bill has been introduced this session for the purpose of establishing an asylum within the State, and providing ample means for its permanent support. New Jersey has a population of 276,000 inhabitants, of which 138 are mutes. Of these, only 6 or 8 are now enjoying the benefits of education, leaving 130 to drag out a miserable existence in comparative darkness and idleness. We observe, that nearly \$9000 of this surplus money, and which is deposited in the State Bank of Trenton, arises from the school fund; which could never be better applied than in extending the blessings of education to the 130 individuals among themselves, whose situation so loudly calls for relief.

The expense of maintaining and educating each person is only \$100 per annum. There is now a school in New-York, chiefly supported by private contributions, under the charge of Mr. David G. Seixas, who, during the last season, cultivated a farm, and employed the deaf and dumb children, who are supported by charity, in such husbandry occupations as were suited to their strength, and for which there was leisure after the usual periods allotted for instruction. The experiment, we are assured, has answered every expectation; and, if conducted on a large scale, could not fail to be highly productive.

## INDIAN LETTER.

The following letter is written by the Choctaw who was delegated by his Tribe to conduct twenty-one Indian youths to Great Crossings, in Kentucky, for their education at that place, under the general superintendence of Col. R. M. Johnson:

BLUE SPRINGS, (Scott co.) Ky. 2  
November 5, 1825.

Hon. J. Barbour, Secy of War.

SIR,—I have delivered over to Colonel Richard M. Johnson, twenty-one youths, for the purpose of education, in conformity to the resolution of the Choctaw Nation, to whom I belong. I approve of this measure, because I was educated in the bosom of our white brethren, in Tennessee, and I know how to appreciate the inestimable blessings arising from an education among them. It is my decided opinion, that the promising youths of our nation should be educated in this method, leaving the mass of our population to the honourable and benevolent exertions of the missionaries who are settled among us—for we acknowledge, with gratitude, their pious and benevolent labours; and nothing is intended to depreciate their merits. I came here with high expectations from the high character we had of our friend, Col. Johnson. But, notwithstanding these expectations, I am agreeably disappointed in finding every arrangement to exceed those expectations; and I feel confident that numerous blessings will flow to the Choctaw Nation from this institution; and I consider it deserving the confidence and patronage of the General Government and the Choctaws. I have deemed it my duty to communicate this to you, as our guardian and friend, under the advice and control of the President of the United States.

I have seen and conversed with the Rev. Thomas Henderson, who has been selected to teach them, and from my own observations, and from information, I consider him eminently qualified to teach our children, and to form their manners, improve their minds, and to inculcate the principles of the Christian religion.

With sentiments of great respect, your obedient servant, P. P. PITCHLYN.

From the New-York American.

LETTER FROM GEN. WASHINGTON TO MADAME DE LAFAYETTE.

The annexed letter from Washington to Madame de Lafayette, at a period of her darkest distress, when her husband was a captive, and she a wanderer, has been sent to us for publication, by a lady, into whose possession it has fallen. It is the original letter from which we print. If aught were yet to be added to the name of Washington, an additional claim to the admiration and love of mankind might be found in the delicacy with which a gratuity is here represented as the payment of a debt.

PHILADELPHIA, 31st Jan. 1793.

Madam,—If I had words that could convey to you an adequate idea of my feelings on the present situation of Mr. de Lafayette, this letter would appear to you in a different garb. The sole object in writing to you now is to inform you that I have deposited in the hands of Mr. Nicholas V. de Stajnowski, of Amsterdam, two thousand three hundred and ten guilders, Holland currency, equal to two hundred guineas, subject to your orders.

This sum is, I am certain, the least I am indebted for services rendered me by Mr. de Lafayette, of which I have never yet received the account. I could add much, but it is best, perhaps, that I should say little on this subject. Your goodness will supply any deficiency.

The uncertainty of your situation (after all the inquiries I have made) has occasioned a delay in this address and remittance, and even now, the measure adopted is more the effect of a desire to find where you are, than any knowledge I have obtained of your residence.

At all times, and under all circumstances, you and yours will possess the affectionate regard of him who has the honour to be your most obedient and most humble servant, G. WASHINGTON.

From the Eastern Argus.

THE CITY RECORD AND BOSTON NEWS-LETTER.

We have received the first number of a paper with the above title, published by Mr. Abel Bowen, in Boston. It is in octavo form, sixteen pages, and published weekly, at \$3 per annum, payable in advance. The first number is published as a specimen of the work, the regular series to be resumed the first week in January. We make the following extract from the number before us.

Boston Newspapers.

As respects the introduction of printing into this country, Massachusetts claims precedence over all the other States. It was established at Cambridge by the agency of the Rev. Jesse Glover, for the benefit of Harvard College, under the superintendence of Stephen Daye, in January, 1639, and was first introduced into Boston, in 1675, by John Foster, of Dorchester.

Boston has the credit of issuing the first newspaper in North America, which was commenced on Monday, April 4, 1704, by John Campbell, Esq. under the title of The Boston News-Letter. It had been published by Campbell near 18 years, when it was transferred to his printer, Bartholomew Green, who continued it until his death, Dec. 28, 1732, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Mr. John Draper, Jan. 4, 1733. Mr. Draper printed the News-Letter about thirty years, and died at 61, Nov. 29, 1762, when it fell to his son Richard Draper. In May, 1774, Mr. Draper took John Boyle as partner. The next month Draper died, (June 6, 2d 47) and his widow, Margaret Draper, succeeded him as proprietor of the paper, and Boyle was for a short time her partner; but they dissolved before the commencement of the revolutionary war. After the war began, John Howe became Mrs. D.'s partner, and remained in business with her until the British troops left here in 1776; at which time the paper was discontinued, after being regularly published for nearly seventy-two years. It was the only paper printed in Boston during the siege. Thus briefly we have given a history of the paper, the title of which we have received. The printing of it was commenced and ended in an office in Washington-

street, (see Thomas, i. 485 and 355,) where the Washington Buildings are now erected.

**Gas Light House.**—We are informed, says the New-York Daily Advertiser, by a gentleman from the western part of the State, that it is contemplated to erect a Light House near Fredonia, on the shore of Lake Erie, and to supply it with gas from the earth. The public are already acquainted with the natural sources of inflammable gas which exists in that vicinity, and with the use which has already been made of it, in lighting houses, shops, &c. and it is believed that a supply may be obtained for this object.

## Theological.

ON THE FINAL PERSEVERANCE OF THE SAINTS TO GLORY.

The object of these few lines is to state and prove the doctrine of the final perseverance of the Saints.—A hope is indulged that they may contribute to the instruction, consolation, and establishment of the children of God.

It has been said, that, provided we sincerely repent of our sins, cordially receive the Gospel, and devote our lives to the divine glory, other considerations are of trifling import. Whether the doctrine of election be true or not, if I am but called by grace, all will be well; whether Christ died for all, or some, is of little concern, provided his blood cleanses me from all my sins; whatever be true as to the power of the fallen creature, or the certainty of the perseverance of the Saints, if my heart be turned to God, and I am enabled to hold out to the end, I shall enjoy everlasting safety and happiness.

Such observations are plausible, and we shall do well to improve them to the increase of our Christian charity; but, surely, all truth is important. It is our duty to contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the Saints; but how can we do this, unless our hearts be established with grace. The Holy Scriptures are a rich mine—the careless eye may disregard the precious ore, but from thence the man who digs for wisdom, as for silver, will collect his gold, his pearls, and his diamonds.

When we contend that the Saints shall hold out to the end, we do not mean to assert, 1st. That a child of God may not backslide from duty and fall into sin. If we did, the divine word and daily experience would condemn our creed.

Noah and Lot fell; but after their fall, they have the character of righteous men, and hence their restoration may be fairly inferred. David fell; but the Holy Spirit was not taken from him, Psalm li. 11, 12, and he died rejoicing in the covenant of his God, 2 Samuel xxiii. 4. Solomon fell, but the book of Ecclesiastes discovers his deep and sincere repentance. Peter fell; but he was soon restored: Jesus had prayed for him.

A believer may fall, not only with relation to his conduct, but as it respects his faith. Hence, Gal. v. 4. "Whosoever of you are justified by the law, are fallen from grace." Fallen from what grace? not from grace in the heart, that is a good part which still remains—taken away. Read the connexion, and you will find the apostle means a falling from the doctrines of grace; particularly, from the doctrine of justification by the righteousness of Christ, and vainly seeking to be justified by the works of the law. In such a sense the apostle must be understood, 2 Cor. vi. 1. and Heb. xii. 15.

These things are written for our admonition: they have a voice to every one of us: 1 Cor. x. 12. "Let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall." Though a believer will not fall into hell, he may fall to the breaking of his bones, Psalm li. 8. the wounding of his peace and the dishonouring of his holy profession.

We do not mean to assert, 2dly. That false professors, who have the lamp without the oil, the appearance without the reality, shall not fall away. This idea, brethren, the more deserves your attention, as most of the arguments brought against the perseverance of the Saints, are applicable only to those who never possessed the grace of God in truth. The apostle teaches how to reason with respect to such; "They went out from us, because they were not of us: for if they had been of us, they would not have doubted have continued with us," 1 John ii. 19; but to argue that a saint may fall, because a hypocrite has fallen, is as absurd as it would be to insist that an European cannot have a white skin, because an African has a black one.

We read, Ezek. xviii. 24, "But when the righteous turneth away from his righteousness, and committeth iniquity," &c. Look over the chapter, and you will find that it relates only to the house of Israel, who had a law given them that ensured long life and the land of Canaan, in case of obedience to the institutions of Moses, and death and dispossession, in case of sin: as the life referred to, intends peace and plenty in Canaan, so the death can intend only calamity and affliction, for such is often called death, Exod. x. 17. or, at most, merely natural, and not eternal death: besides, the words are only a supposition, and suppositions cannot be proofs.

We read, Luke viii. 13, of stony ground hearers, "which for a while believe, and in time of temptation fall away;" but, shall we call those *holy men*, whose hearts were a rock, who had no root in themselves, and who are expressly distinguished from the good ground?

We read, 1 Tim. i. 19, that "Some concerning faith have made shipwreck: of whom is Hymeneus and Alexander." But who were these persons? of Hymeneus it is said, that he was a vain babbler and increased to more ungodliness—of Alexander, who is supposed to be the same with the evil, withstanding and contradicting. These are not features of God's children. The faith, of which shipwreck was made, may be either generally, the doctrines of faith, Acts xxiv. 24. or particularly, the doctrine of the Resurrection. See 2 Tim. ii. 18. Besides, to use the words of Dr. Gill in his body of divinity, "Supposing the grace of faith was meant, the phrase of making shipwreck is not strong enough to express the entire loss of it; since a person may be shipwrecked and not lost—the apostle Paul thrice suffered shipwreck, and yet was saved each time."

We read, Heb. vi. 4—6, that "it is impossible for those that are once enlightened," &c. "if they shall fall away, to renew them again to repentance," &c. The words are hypothetical; if they shall fall; and therefore are not of the nature of a demonstration. If the words be applied to believers, the sense proves too much; for there are many who have fallen away, for instance, David and Peter, who afterwards repented. But there is nothing in this passage, that may not be applied with ease and fairness to the mere professor; and it must be remembered, that the persons here mentioned are expressly distinguished from the believing Hebrews.—"Beloved, we are persuaded better things of you, and things which accompany salvation," &c. 9.

As to the objections raised from John xv. 2—6. "If a man abide not in me, he is cast forth as a branch," &c. and from Rom. xi. 17—22, where the apostle speaks of the branches broken from the Olive tree; they are answered by observing the distinction between being in Christ *vitality*, and *professionally*, as Gal. i. 22. 1 Thess. i. 1.—The former cannot fall away, the latter will be broken off and lie withering as dead branches, preparing for the flame. We would gladly refer you to every other passage raised against the doctrine, but our limits forbid.

Take the following proofs of the truth, and may you feel their animating and sanctifying power.

1st. Reflect on the following plain texts of Scripture.

Job xvii. 9. The righteous also shall hold on his way, and he that hath clean hands shall be stronger and stronger.

Prov. xii. 3. The root of the righteous shall not be moved.

Prov. iv. 18. The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

Psalm lxxiii. 24. Thou shalt guide me by thy counsel, and afterward receive me to thy glory.

Prov. xxiv. 16. A just man falleth seven times, and riseth up again.

John v. 14. He that believeth, is passed from death unto life, and shall not come into condemnation.

Isaiah xlv. 17. They shall not be ashamed or confounded, world without end.

John x. 28. They shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand.

Romans vii. 38, 39. I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.

Philippians i. 6. Being confident of this very thing, that he who hath begun a good work in you will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ.

These are a few of the numerous texts which are recorded to prove that the Saints are kept by the power of God "through faith unto salvation," 1 Peter i. 5.

2d. The Saints are united by faith unto Jesus Christ. He is the head, they the members.—He is the husband, they his bride.—He the vine, they the branches.—He the foundation, they the building.—He is the everlasting Father, and they his seed—the fruits of the travail of his soul. Have these close and endearing connexions no stability? Is the intimacy a mere rope of sand? Do they not rather demonstrate that the union between Christ and his people shall not, cannot be broken? The relation is reciprocal. If Saints finally fall away, Christ ceases to be Mediator. The head can subsist only as related to the members, and the members only as related to the head. But Jesus lives, and he has said, "Because I live, ye shall live also," John xiv. 19. "Ye are complete in him," Col. ii. 10. "Believers," says Mr. Coles, "are so one with Christ, that whatsoever he did they are said to do with him; they are circumcised with him, Col. ii. 11.—crucified with him, Rom. vi. 6.—buried with him, verse 4th, risen with him, verse 5th, ascended with him, Eph. iv. 8. and they sit in heaven with him, Eph. ii. 6. It is no more possible for believers to miscarry finally, than for Christ himself to be held under the power of the grave. There is one law for them both. It is a faithful saying, if we be dead with him, we shall also live with him, 2 Tim. ii. 11. if we suffer with him, we shall be glorified together."

3d. Consider, brethren, as a farther proof of the doctrine, the nature of divine grace in the heart; it is the fruit of the New Birth, John iii. and as in nature, so in grace, we are born but once: but if, as some are of opinion, a believer may lose his religion, having lost it, he is again in a state of nature, and if saved, he must once more experience the New Birth. Instead of being born from above once, he must be born again, and again, and again, &c. we will not add to the absurdity by supposing how often. Peter (in his 1st Epistle i. 23.) gives a very different representation of the case. He describes believers as "being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible." Grace is a river of waters springing up into eternal life; it is a holy fire, though it exhibit only smoke, the smoking flax shall not be quenched. The command of God is, "Destroy it not, there is a blessing in it."

Every object is tending towards some result. The grain of mustard-seed shoots itself into a mighty tree—the sparks fly upward—the rivers seek the sea, and grace tends to glory.

4th. You may receive confirmation and comfort from contemplating the perfections of God, as connecting themselves with your salvation. Is Jehovah IMMUTABLE? it is therefore ye sons of Jacob ye are not consumed. Is he ALMIGHTY? it is by the power of God believers are kept. We may say of the Saints as does Isaiah of the heavenly bodies, Isaiah xl. 26. "He is strong in power; not one faileth." Is he WISE? Mark how Jude connects his wisdom and our safety, 24. "Now unto him that is able to keep you from falling, to the only wise God," &c. Is he MERCIFUL? observe how David regards his perseverance as secured by divine mercy, Psalm cxxxviii. 8. "The Lord will perfect that which concerneth me: thy mercy, O Lord, endureth for ever." Is he FAITHFUL? his faithfulness shall not fail. "Faithful is he that calleth you, who also will do it." 1 Thess. v. 24, Heb. x. 23. "Ye more, brethren, even the justice of God, that sacred perfection which is so awfully terrible to the unpardoned sinner, brings consolation to you.

"Who is he that condemneth? Christ hath died." Divine justice will not punish sin first in the surety and then in the sinner. The Father is well pleased, the honours of his government are secured, and each believer may now sing as he travels to glory.

My Advocate appears  
As my defence on high,  
The Father bows his ears  
And lays his thunder by;  
Behold my soul at freedom set,  
My surety paid the dreadful debt.

We need not show that this doctrine is according to godliness. It is sufficiently proved in the foregoing pages. Demonstrate the fact more amply, brethren, by letting your light so shine before men that they seeing your good works may glorify your Father which is in Heaven.

\* Suppose a man on his journey, knowing himself to be in his right way, and that going on therein he shall certainly come to his journey's end, especially if he quicken his pace on occasion may require: will you say that he is enough to make such a man careless and negligent, and that it would be much more to his advantage to be lost and bewildered, not knowing whether he goes, nor whether he shall arrive at his journey's end? Common experience proves the contrary; as also how momentary and useless are those violent fits of endeavours which proceed from uncertainty both in things temporal and spiritual. In general, it is that person who has a comfortable assurance of God's eternal election love and thence of the blessed end of his course, who goes on constantly, and evenly in the ways of holiness, quickening his pace, and doubling his speed, as he has occasion from trials and opportunities.

## Advertisements.

THE  
Latter Day Luminary,  
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THE next semi-annual Meeting of the Trustees of the Columbian College, will be held in this City, on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

ENOCH REYNOLDS, Secy.

Washington, Nov. 18, 1825.

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The Jew

From the Jewish Expositor,

Journal of Mr. L.

The following extracts

of Mr. Becker gives an ac-

counts on a missionary tour

parts of Poland. It came a

Secretaries, under the date

June, 1825.

I set out from Warsaw in

Mr. Moses, the assistant of

was going to perform divine

Germans at Warka. We at

the 1st of June, late in the

the 2d a large congregation

sembled, to whom Mr. M.

administered the sacrament

communicants. In the af-

ternoon my labours amon-

Having visited the proper

quired for the Rabbi, to vi-

dicted by a Jew, who told

most learned rabbi in Polan-

a tall elderly man. On en-

I took off my cap, but was

from again by a youth who

I then acquainted him with

of my visit, telling him I

with him on the prophetic

prophets respecting the Me-